GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

GLENDALE THE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919 123

AMBROSINIS HERE

EASTERN CAPITALIST ARRIVES IN GLENDALE FOR ANNUAL WINTER VISIT

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ambrosini, of St. Paul, arrived in Glendale Saturday evening for their customary winter sojourn in the south. They are located in their winter home at 146 South Jackson. They came from Le Moore, Cal., where they spent a few days with Mr. Ambrosini's daughter.

Mr. Ambrosini says the large mausoleum which he has been building in Forest Park Cemetery, St. Paul, is just completed. Services are held there every day. The mausoleum is the largest and most elaborate and complete of any community mausoleum in the world and represents the expenditure of an enormous sum of money. Mr. Ambrosini is a month late in reaching Glendale on account of looking after the details of completing the structure. While the building is complete there is still an immense amount of work to be done on the grounds and Mr. Ambrosini expects to spend the coming summer directing the landscape work that will form a setting for the beautiful building. An artificial lake will be installed and other landscape work will be in keeping with the style of architecture of the mausoleum and the purpose for which it will be used.

Mr. Ambrosini states that since he will be in Glendale but two months and his presence is required in St. Paul the coming summer he will not take any steps to improve his Glendale property for a year. His attention would be divided and he deems it best to finish one piece of work before beginning another, in order that both should be done well. However, he is already making plans for work on his Glendale avenue property which include the erection of a three or four-story apartment house. He has determined, he says, that whatever he builds will be of the best and most modern in material and construction.

BOYS OF THE 143D F. A.

Saturday morning quite a detachment of overseas soldiers reached Los Angeles from San Francisco where they had received honorable discharges at the Presidio. Among them was Sergt. Louis Leppelman, son of S. C. Leppelman, of 357 Milford street, of Battery E, 143d Artillery, who was joyfully welcomed at his home. When Mrs. Leppelman was asked about his experiences in the war zone she replied: "Really I haven't had a chance to ask him. I felt he had had so much of war he would want a change." Mrs. Leppelman says he looks fine and is very glad to be in Glendale once more. He stated that Corporal James Gibson and Sergt. Fred Farner, also of the 143d, would arrive in Glendale Sunday, and that Sidney Simon would soon be back again. Private Ernest E. Polster, son of Mrs. P. F. Rentfrow, was also expected.

HIRAM OGDEN

Our well-known and highly-regarded fellow citizen reached his 89th birthday January 24th. None among us are better known or more highly esteemed than this venerable gentleman.

At the Amusement Center President Porter called a "halt" while statement was made of the above fact and attention called to his pioneer life on the coast and here in the southland, where he came early, was yet among us, and at all times the worthy citizen, awake and active, and always on the right side—in view of all this—a vote of congratulation was offered that he had lived so long and so well, and this was accompanied by the wish that while his life was yet prolonged only the best of everything be sent his way. The resolution was adopted with a "vim." The action was decidedly informal, the attendance at the park was quite large, the over middle-aged largely predominating.

HONORING DR. RALPH LUSBY

Dr. Ralph Lusby, who recently returned from camp, was the guest of honor at a choir party and frolic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Burket, on Harvard street, Friday evening. The pleasure of getting him back was sufficient to inspire the kind of a spirit that makes for a good time and the forty who were present certainly had a jolly evening of games and music. The guest list included besides the choir the members of the music committee Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lusby and the pastor. A delicious buffet supper was served by the hostess about 10 p. m.

ARCH OF WOMANHOOD

A REVIEW OF THE VIRTUES AND FAULTS OF GIRLS AS OBSERVED BY YOUNG MEN

The fourth of the series of symposiums of human virtues and frailties arranged by Rev. Clifford Cole of the Central Christian Church was given Sunday evening to an appreciative audience. This time it was the young women who had a chance to see themselves through the eyes of the young men and to their credit, be it said, most of the responses received by the pastor to his inquiry for merits and faults, were gallantly complimentary. To cover the subject thoroughly, Mr. Cole presented a diagram in the form of an arch. On one side were the mental and social qualities, on the other the moral qualities the two uniting in the keystone of a Christian character. This arch he called the foundation of womanhood.

If he took a text at all, he said in the outset, it would be from Proverbs 31-30: "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

The first stone on the social side he named "Knowledge." Two young men were quoted, the first of whom wrote of young girls: "They are all virtues," and "If God ever made a perfect creature it was woman." Commenting on these, the pastor said the first writer probably didn't know girls very well if he thought they had no faults. The second he indorsed, saying: While it was true that there was nothing more perfect than woman at her best, it was equally true that when she went astray nothing more nearly approached the Devil. Another young man went to the opposite extreme and declared girls had no virtues, and upon his sentiment the pastor commented that he was "probably peeved." The fourth young man thought young women are more intelligent than young men. On this point Mr. Cole declared that "knowledge" represented the difference between the women of the early centuries and the women of today. He quoted Tennyson's "Knowledge is no longer a fountain sealed," saying that even up to the time of the Civil War the higher education of women was discouraged, whereas now women are prominent and capable in all the activities of life.

A fifth young man insisted that the growing independence is setting up a false standard for young girls and is destroying the home life. The preacher agreed that to a certain extent this may be true, that in going out into the avocations of the world they may be forgetting the home life that is so important.

"Influence" was named as one of the important stones in the arch on the social side. Under this head he quoted the young man who declared that girls are overlooking their great work of inspiring young men with

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A MOTHER OF SOLDIERS IS ANXIOUS

Mrs. Jennie Adams, of 344 North Isabel street, sent three boys to war two of whom have been returned to her. The youngest, Clyde Smith, was discharged from camp a year ago on account of ill health, a second son, Emor Wilbert Smith, who joined the navy in January, 1918, and who has been stationed at Camp Plunkett, Wakefield, Mass., arrived home about two weeks ago after receiving his honorable discharge. He is glad to be here but disappointed because he did not see service abroad. Her third son, Harry Smith, who was in Company F, 102d Engineers, on the fighting front when he wrote the last letter she has received from him and she is beginning to feel quite worried. He was with the 27th Division which has been slated for return. Previous to his enlistment he had served with the New York National Guard on the Mexican border. In the letter referred to he spoke of meeting some who were his comrades in arms then and said not many of them were left. His dear friend, the second lieutenant, had been killed, and he admitted they were under constant shell fire.

DEATH OF MARY ELLA MYERS

Mrs. Mary Ella Myers, wife of one of the trustees of the First National Bank of Burbank, passed away at the family residence on Olive street, Burbank, at 11 a. m. Sunday, January 26, 1919, of influenza, leaving a husband and several children. She was born June 30, 1855, and had been a resident of California for 34 years, living in Burbank for the past six years. Services will be held at the parlors of Scovern, Letton & Frey Tuesday at 2:30 and interment will be made at Grand View Cemetery.

U. S. ATTORNEY SILVA SPRINGS SURPRISE

ANNOUNCES HE REPRESENTS TELEPHONE COMPANY AS WELL AS POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Assistant United States Attorney Silva, representing Postmaster General Burleson at the Railroad Commission hearing on the telephone rate orders, sprung a surprise today when he notified the commission that he is acting as the telephone company's attorney and that his superiors in Washington hold that the Railroad Commission is without authority.

The commission announced it proposed to continue its fight against the Burleson schedule of rates, and it probably will ask for an injunction immediately in the federal courts.

TWO HUNDRED RED CROSS NURSES DIE

THEIR LIVES SACRIFICED WHILE CARING FOR STRICKEN SOLDIERS AT HOME AND ABROAD

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 27.—The National Red Cross announced today that over two hundred American Red Cross nurses had died of influenza contracted while caring for influenza-stricken soldiers at home and in France.

DOMINATION OF PRUSSIA FEARED

IT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS SPLIT BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH GERMANS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—German dispatches received today indicated that fears that Prussia will be able to put a program through the national assembly organizing the government in such a manner that she will dominate it, as she did under the kaiser, may cause a serious split between the northern and southern Germans. The latest reports from Berlin show the majority Socialists will not have enough seats to control the national convention.

GOVT. TO CONTROL ALL TRANSPORTATION

SUCH IS PROGROM PROPOSED BY FORMER U. S. TREASURER M'ADOO UNDER FIVE-YEAR R. R. CONTROL PLAN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Santa Barbara, Jan. 27.—Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today telegraphed the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce advocating government control and the improvement of inland waterways and their co-ordination with the national railroad system. He declared that the future of the nation's waterways depends upon such a program and that if the railways are returned to private control their competition with the waterways will render the waterways a useless investment.

This policy, he said, played an important part in the formulation of his program for five-year government control of railways, and he added that his railroad program contemplates the government improvement of waterways, their co-ordination with the railroads and then the co-ordination of the railways and waterways with a government-owned merchant marine.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF $50,000,000

TO FINANCE RECLAMATION AND OTHER PROJECTS TO PROVIDE WORK FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Jones of Washington today introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for land reclamation to provide work for the unemployed. This is the first step taken to carry out the recommendations of President Wilson and Secretary of the Interior Lane that reclamation and development work be stimulated to provide jobs for returning soldiers.

TO CUT DOWN ARMY OF OCCUPATION

GENERAL BELIEF THAT IT WILL BE REDUCED TO LESS THAN THIRTEEN DIVISIONS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 27.—Chief of Staff General March told the Senate military affairs committee today that all American soldiers except those needed for police work will be returned home from France within six months.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Authorities here believe that the President's statement that the American army of occupation is to be reduced to a moderate size, compared with its present strength, means that less than thirteen divisions will be retained in the army.

JAIL DELIVERY AT OAKLAND

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 27.—Four desperate criminals, who broke from the Oakland jail yesterday, had completely disappeared today, the sheriff announced.

SACRIFICIAL ALTARS

REV. C. H. SCOTT SHOWS HOW IT IS THE SPIRIT BACK OF THE DEED WHICH COUNTS

The Rev. Chas. H. Scott spoke last night at the First Methodist Church on "The Religion of Vicarious Living," his text being Romans 1:12. "I Beseech You That Ye Present Your Bodies a Living Sacrifice."

The word "religion" means to tie back," he said, "a man's religion is his anchorage to God. It is made up of the things which he believes, feels, wills and does in expression of his sense of relationship between himself and the Deity. The acts of religion have been called sacrifices. The word means to make holy, and the history of religion consists largely of the efforts of men to thus dedicate their best to the objects of their religious faith. The cruder the religion, the cruder the forms of sacrifice. Human sacrifice is the most abhorrent of all. To the mind trained to Christian ideals it seems too hideous to call religious at all, and yet likely every race of men has passed through a period in which there was no higher conception of sacrifice. But in the thought of the hideousness of taking the life of one's own child, it is easy to overlook the heroism which prompted such acts. The human sacrificers were not heartless. The parent heart is the same in all ages and races, and there are not words which could utter the anguish of those who have suffered the loss of those they loved, because they thought it was religious; that it would bind them back to God.

"The Twentieth Century christian who is unwilling to do or endure any

(Continued on Page 3)

DEATH OF MRS. MENZO WILLIAMS

Death came on Friday, January 24, 1919, as a blessed release from pain to Ella S. Williams, of 1325 North Central avenue, Casa Verdugo, beloved wife of Menzo Williams and mother of Nellie Mai Williams and Mrs. Emma F. A. Peterson.

Funeral services will be held at the Little Church of the Flowers in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Tuesday, January 28th, at 10 a. m. They will be conducted by Rev. George H. Cornell, rector of St. Mark's Church, and will be private.

BURIAL OF PAUL HOPKINS

Funeral services were held at Forest Lawn Memorial Park Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, over the body of Paul Hopkins, who resided at the corner of Oxford and Vassar streets, and who will be much missed in the southern part of the city where he had a large circle of friends and was much respected. Death resulted from pneumonia following influenza. He was about 30 years of age and prominent in educational circles of Los Angeles where he had been a school principal and later Head Attendance Officer. He leaves a wife and little daughter.

THIEVES TAKE TIRE

Barton Brothers, garage men of Glendale, while visiting Venice Sunday had an extra tire, tube, rim and lock stolen from the rear of their Chalmers' car. They were attending a "shoot" of the Venice Pier Gun Club. The extra equipment stolen was locked on a rear tire rack to forestall thievery, but with the aid of a saw, the lock was opened and the tire collectors took all loosed thereby.

SEAMAN ROWLEY VISITS PARENTS

The ship on which Seaman Eustace A. Rowley, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Rowley of this city is serving, reached San Diego Wednesday and the boys learned for the first time that the Navy Department had taken cognizance of their bravery off Key West and that medals were coming to them. Seaman Rowley secured a week-end leave which he spent in Glendale with his parents and later expects to get a ten-day furlough. He says they would have been on this coast by Christmas time but for the fact that an election was being held at that time in San Salvador and not knowing just what sort of a revolution might take place, the ship was held subject to call in case of trouble. While he enlisted for four years, he has made application for release, now that the war is over, that he may continue his studies and is hoping his request will be acted upon favorably.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair tonight and Tuesday. Heavy frost in the interior.

PROHIBITION

THE THEME OF THE FAREWELL SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. J. MARSH

At the Glendale Congregational Church, Rev. W. J. Marsh, acting pastor, occupied the pulpit for the last times, as it is expected that Rev. E. H. Willisford will be present to resume his pastorate next Sunday. There was no farewell sermon, however, though the preacher resigns his work with a little wrench of regret because of the very cordial relations that have existed between him and the members of the church whom he has found most responsive and appreciative. He and Mrs. Marsh are planning to return to their ranch on Friday and he is rejoicing in the fact that it is not so far away that they cannot occasionally come back to renew acquaintance with the friends they have made here in Glendale which they both consider an "ideal community."

In the morning he preached from the text: "What Is His Name?" Exodus 3;13, reviewing our conception of God. His evening theme was "The National Prohibition Victory." He recalled the obstacles which had been overcome in this long fight, how intemperance was entrenched in the social customs of our country and in its political system and how the appetite for drink had been cultivated through these social customs. He also referred to the apathy of many Christian people in the beginning of the reform. He then spoke of the means which had been used to overcome the evil, the Washingtonian movement, the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party and the Anti-Saloon League, which had exerted a great influence in bringing this victory to pass. Some of the obstacles would still remain sufficiently strong to make enforcement difficult in certain localities, but the preacher was convinced that the ratification of the amendment was the result of education which had convinced the whole people it was an evil which should be abolished. No small part of this education he believed was due to the successful effort of the W. C. T. U. a generation ago when it asked for teaching in the public schools to show the effect of alcohol on the human system.

DR. LUSBY OPENS OFFICE

Dr. Ralph W. Lusby just returned from army service has reopened his office in Glendale and is located in Rooms 19 and 20 of the Cole & Damerell Bldg. His army experience was in the nature of an intensive post-graduate course as he was associated with some of the big men in the medical and surgical world and attended clinics in eastern hospitals that were of immense value to him. Dr. Lusby's former patients and others are glad to see him re-established for practice in this community.

CHURCH BUILDING PLANS

A meeting for the appointment of a building committee for the Holy Family Catholic Church was held at the church immediately following the morning service. M. J. Brennan called the meeting to order and H. M. Doll acted as secretary. A committee of which Father O'Neill was to be chairman, was elected as follows: A. R. Townsend, T. J. Keleher, J. G. Monahan, P. L. Ferry, H. M. Doll and M. J. Brennan.

Roy Kent, of the Kent & Son Contracting Company, submitted a general plan calling for an expenditure of $100,000 which stimulated considerable discussion and favorable comment.

The Building Committee expects to meet soon to formulate plans for the carrying on its work.

LIEUT. CHARLES N. BURGER HOME

Lieut. Charles N. Burger, son of A. N. Burger, of Orange Grove avenue, this city, got home about two weeks ago after receiving his discharge from the aviation service as a flier. His service included experience in several camps as he was sent first to Berkeley, Cal., and after completing a course there to Marsh field, Riverside, where he learned to fly and was given a commission as a lieutenant. In November, after the signing of the armistice, he was sent to Brookfield, Tex., where he received his discharge. Previous to entering the army he was General Manager of the Times Branch Office in Los Angeles, which position still awaits him. Last week he helped out at the main Times office when the force was reduced on account of sickness, but he isn't quite ready to go back permanently.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919

MEN FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Hundreds of California men are needed at once to man new ships in the American merchant marine, it has been announced by Henry Avila, supervisor of United States Shipping Board sea training in San Francisco.

If the scores of new ships being completed on the Pacific coast are to be useful to the United States in the development of the after-war trade, they must be fully manned without delay. The need for seamen, firemen, oilers, stewards, cooks and watertenders is acute, declares Avila.

Every American between the ages of 18 and 35 is eligible to enroll for the training aboard the merchant marine training ship Iris, which is based in San Francisco. Under actual conditions at sea California youths will be trained in the duties of the merchant marine. The Iris course is only six weeks in length. At the end of that time the sea recruits will be placed aboard new freighters at the grades in which they qualify aboard the Iris.

The government charges nothing for the preliminary training. To the contrary, the men accepted are paid at the rate of $30 a month while in training. On completing the Iris course they are paid the high wages guaranteed by the United States Shipping Board.

Hundreds of young Californians are now heeding the call of the sea and are paving the way for successful careers by volunteering their services. The sea training is a permanent government policy. In the allotted six weeks the sea students are converted from raw material into capable seamen.

It is pointed out by Sea Supervisor Avila that there can be no more patriotic service than service at sea. The commercial future of the United States depends largely on an intelligent, efficient force of merchant mariners.

Applications for the training may be made at room 315, 369 Pike Street, San Francisco.

VICTORY LOAN THE LAST

"The coming Victory Liberty Loan will be the last," was the advice received yesterday from Washington by Chairman Henry S. McKee of the Southern California Liberty Loan State Committee. The advice continued: "There is one more big job to do, and that is to pay for the victory that is ours, and then Liberty Loans will be history only.

"The interest to be paid by the Victory Liberty Bonds to be issued in April is not known. The interest part of the bonds should be the last item considered. Our boys in France, when duty called, did not stop and ask the commander what bonus they would get if they won the objective, nor did they ask for a guarantee against loss. Their government and their people called for action and they acted. The Victory Loan is the last call for action from the American people, and they will act, and the interest will be the least consideration."

"A slogan and essay contest is being prepared by the Southern California Liberty Loan Committee, and will be announced in a few days. This will give every man, woman and child in Southern California an opportunity to share in the work of putting over the Victory Loan. It is expected that prizes will be offered in attractive sizes.

OUR GREATEST PROBLEM

The immediate problem before the United States is whether private industry can keep up the high wages paid during the war. Manufacturers have raised the question whether this country will be able to maintain its share of world trade on an eight-hour work-day basis and at the present abnormally high scale of wages.

President Gompers struck back at "all the Bourbons in the United States" who try to rob labor of the advantages it has gained during the war.

But the New York Sun points out that a $3-a-day wage that will support a man and his family in comfort is better than the $10-a-day wage that leaves him without a job.

The American people believe in high wages and a high standard of living. But is seems that very high wages, prevailing under stress of war, cannot be duplicated in private industry in peace times.

The advance in wages has been predicated on high cost of living, and higher wages have resulted in high living costs. Take, for example, coal and milk. Coal operators advanced miners' wages to meet higher living costs, and this was reflected in a higher price for coal. Milk is bringing a record price.

In explaining the latest advance of a cent per quart, Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, said: "The Labor Adjustment Board raised wages of employes of distributors one cent a quart. Some one has to pay, and it is always the poor consumer." Milk went up because wages went up. This is typical of the whole industrial situation.

Already the prices of commodities have dropped sharply since the armistice.

POISONING FROM CANNED GOODS

One of the important committees of the State Council of Defense of California has prepared a report upon the subject of poisoning from canned products, which resulted after home canning, for patriotic conservation, became general.

Six outbreaks of botulism, a very severe type of poisoning from canned goods, occurred in human beings during the last year in California. The State Council, through its committee on scientific research, took up a detailed investigation of this disease. Two bacteriologists of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Dr. E. C. Dickson and Mrs. G. S. Burke, undertook the work and have published a number of important articles dealing with the results obtained.

Botulism is caused by a poison produced in canned or preserved food by the growth of bacillus botulinus, and the outbreaks of this food poisoning in California were traced to home canned vegetables and fruits, such as peas, beans, asparagus, corn, apricots and pears. The poisoning is very severe and usually results in death. In one case the eating of a single bean from a can of spoiled vegetables caused a woman's death.

The bacteriologists soon found that the spores of the bacillus botulinus are very resistant to high temperature and that none of the sterilization processes of the standard methods of canning in the home can be relied upon to kill all the spores if they have once gotten into the can. The only way to prevent any possibility of this dangerous food poisoning is to prevent the entrance of the spores into the cans. This can be done by using only perfectly clean, sound and unblemished fruit and vegetables for canning. They should also be washed before the skin is cut, so that no dirt containing spores of the bacillus may be crushed into the pulp.

The following tests are given for detecting spoilage in canned foods which may contain the poison: Gas bubbles and a squirt of liquid when the jar is unscrewed; mushiness of the pulp or cloudiness of the liquid; abnormal odor. The typical odor of the food poisoning bacillus is somewhat like rancid cheese, but any unusual odor in a can of fruit or vegetables should be looked upon as suspicious.

Active boiling for five minutes destroys the poison, and so any canned food which shows the slightest suspicion of spoilage should be boiled before eating. One interesting point about botulism is the fact that the organisms of bacillus botulinus themselves, when taken into the alimentary tract of human beings or animals, do not produce poison or cause sickness. It is after they have been allowed to grow inside of the air-tight can that they produce the poison in its contents. Therefore there is no danger of botulism from eating fresh fruit and vegetables, either cooked or uncooked.

Hogs and chickens are also subject to botulism, and no one should feed spoiled canned goods to their live stock or poultry. Recently over 150 chickens died near Sacramento as a result of eating spoiled canned beans.

An article dealing with the effect of heat upon the spores of the bacillus botulinus and its bearing upon home canning methods has been published by Mrs. G. S. Burke. Copies of this article may be obtained from the committee on scientific research of the State Council of Defense of California, 430 Library Building, University of California, Berkeley, California.

BRICKS

When the British minister of munitions issued, as he did the other day, a decree to the effect that, with a view to encouraging the industry to increase the output of bricks to meet the prospective demand, the present controlled maximum prices for bricks would be maintained, he was adding another incident to a very long story. For indeed the history of bricks goes back to the beginnings of things. The story was already long when the children of Israel toiled under the lash of their taskmasters to make the river mud, from the banks of the Nile, hold together in sun-baked bricks without straw. And thousands of years before that time the Babylonians had made bricks, well burnt bricks, too, huge heaps of which still mark the site of the great city on the banks of the Euphrates, in spite of the fact that it has been a custom during the centuries to use the ruins of Babylon as a quarry for building, rebuilding, and repairing the cities of all the region round about. Indeed, Babylon, at the height of her greatness, had nothing to learn from the most modern maker of bricks in the matter of the durability of her product; while the modern maker of bricks has still much to learn from Babylon in the matter of those wonderful colored glazes by which the Babylonish brickmaker added to the gorgeousness of the city of Sargon and Nebuchadnezzar.

So old, indeed, is the story of brickmaking that even China can not claim to have seen the beginning of it. The Chinese, it is true, do not give in without a struggle. They claim the most venerable antiquity for their clay industries, but modern research is all against China as the home of this art, and pictures the knowledge of brickmaking traveling eastward from Babylon across the whole of Asia. It is insisted even that the art of making the glazed bricks, so highly developed afterwards by the Chinese, was not indigenous to China, but found its way across Asia from the west, leaving behind it a track of glowing buildings through Persia and Northern India.

Then the Egyptians were, of course, great brickmakers, and, to some extent, the Greeks after them; but it was the Romans who first, in the west, seized upon and perfected this art of the east. That was about the beginning of the Christian era. With characteristic thoroughness they exercised the greatest care in the selection of their clay; they invented a new method of burning bricks in kilns, and thus the art spread throughout Europe, and, nearly 2,000 years ago, crossed the silver streak to Britain. Now when the Romans made bricks in Britain, they made them to last, for when the Roman legions were withdrawn and the art of brickmaking was, apparently, withdrawn with them, the bricks from ruined Roman buildings were used again and again by Angle and Saxon, Norman and Celt, to fashion their houses. It is doubtful, indeed, if any more burnt bricks were made in England until the Thirteenth century, and it was not until the Fifteenth century that bricks again came into general use. By the Sixteenth century, however, they were all the fashion everywhere, and in the reign of the Great Harry, the art was brought to a high degree of excellence. Anyone who would see the bricks of 400 years ago has only to explore the mellow glories of St. James' Palace, or the old quadrangles of Hampton Court.

A hundred years later, when it became necessary to rebuild a large part of London, after the great fire of 1666, bricks were the stand-by of the building trade, and so have remained ever since; so much of a stand-by, indeed, that for well-nigh 300 years the size of the brick has been regulated by statute. In the year 1625 the law decreed that the standard brick should be nine inches long, four and one-half inches broad, and three inches deep, and this is the standard size of the bricks with which the British minister of muntions is concerned today.—Christian Science Monitor.

GOVERNOR URGES FEB. 9 AS ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL DATE

An appeal that memorial services, to honor the memory of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who died January 6, be held in every community in California, on February 9, the date a national service will be held in Congress, was made recently by Governor William D. Stephens.

In a statement urging the services, Governor Stephens said:

"In the death of Theodore Roosevelt this nation has lost one of its greatest citizens. No man in his generation equalled him in ability to express the highest ideals of our American citizenship and to carry into actual practice the doctrines which he so vigorously pronounced."

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fulton baby buggy and go-cart. Phone Glen. 1520-J. 123t3

FOR SALE—Girls' bicycle in good condition. Tel. 818-W. 123t1

FOR SALE—A good family cow at 337 No. Cedar St. 123t1

FOR SALE—Nice little home place with four-room house and bath. Lot over 300 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, improved street, fruit and flowers. Price is $1500, and will accept payments of $15.00 per month. Vacant. Just right for chickens and garden. SEE IT. No. 831 North Louise St. 123tf

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs and baby chicks from heavy utility stock, both Leghorns and Anconas. 1236 So. Glendale Ave. Tel. Gl. 1287-W. 121t3

FOR SALE—Five acres, four acres in oranges, family orchard, water, gas, electricity, fine income home. Small dairy goes with place if desired. A. B. Clement, owner, Glendale, Cal. Tel. Gl. 76-J. Mon-Thu-Sat

FOR SALE—A. B. gas range, side oven, good condition. Take $18. Call 801 E. Wilson Ave. Tel. 562-J. 123t2

FOR SALE—Eight-room house, modern, large bath room and sleeping porch. Well built with oak floors in living rooms. Four lots with orange, plum and peach trees, garage, chicken house and yard. All goes for less than what the house could be built for. 1147 E. Wilson Ave., Glendale, Calif. 123t1*

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow on Milford St., near Pacific avenue, with garage. W. J. Clendenin, 212 Orange St. 121t6

FOR SALE—An oriole go-basket good as new. Call up Glendale 578-R. 122tf

FOR SALE—Good second-hand garage, also estimates on new buildings or remodeling, evenings, after 6 p. m. 605 Milford St. Phone Glendale 766-J. 120t4*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 acres two miles off State highway, 33 miles from Los Angeles. California house, 16x40 feet, some young fruit, three barbed wire fencing, never-failing spring, some timber large and small, auto-road to place. 1,000-ft. elevation, foothill, rolling-land, deep, dark, loose soil brings a yearly crop. Irrigation not required. Open surroundings, home-like. Mail delivered at door. Stores near by. Twelve miles from Owensmouth. Good and well-to-do neighbors. Price $3,500.00. About 15 acres in cultivation. I want from one to five acres of equal value. Will not assume over $500.00. Near Glendale or Lankershim. Frank T. Davis, Owner, No. 956½ Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Cal. 126t6

FOR SALE—Forty acres, none better. Want auto. Make your own terms on balance. $75 per acre, Coachella Valley. Howe. Gl. 297-J. 122tf

FOR SALE—Good horse, rubber tired buggy and harness—make your own price. Phone Glen. 81-J. 122tf

FOR SALE—My beautiful, 6-room home sacrificed for $2,500. Garage, fruit trees, hardwood floors; $600 down, $20 per month. 532 Patterson Ave. 122t3*

FOR SALE—At your own price, a 50-foot lot, Vine street, near Pacific. Owner non-resident, and must sell; make offer. Glendale 105. 122t3

FOR SALE—Louise street bungalow, between Wilson and California. A snap, $2,250. James W. Pearson, 109 E. Broadway. Tel. 1074. 122t2

FOR SALE—Indian 1918 P-Plus motorcycle, with National side car. For particulars inquire G. F. Fate, Varney St., Burbank, second house from Vanduga. 119-t6*

GOATS—Coming fresh this month and next bred to registered stock, bargains. Glendale Goat Exchange, 1113 E. Harvard. 119tf

FOR SALE—Group of five lots, one block from car line. Good for a court. Will exchange for modern six or seven-room house and lot, also will sell one horse, buggy and harness. 327 Madison Ct. 116t7*

FERTILIZER—Now is the time to fertilize your lawns, flowers and gardens. Get your fertilizer from White's dairy, phone Burbank Green 24. Address Route A, Box 283, Burbank. 76tf

WANTED

WANTED—Lady wants three or four-room unfurnished modern apartment in Glendale. Phone Glendale Red 94. 121t3

RING UP YOUNG, THE REPAIR MAN, Glde. 276-R, to repair your plumbing, stoves and heaters and to do all kinds of repairing. I guarantee my work. 123t6*

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WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 296tf

WANTED—Competent laundress for Monday or Tuesday every other week. Call Glen. 542-R. 119t6*

WANTED TO RENT—Furnished house for family of two. Phone Glendale 1061-W. 122t3

WANTED—TO TRADE — Little Bear tractor for auto truck. Owner 417 Burchett. 122t3

WANTED—Roomer for nice, sunny room in private home, close in, $2.50 per week. Address Box 9, Evening News. 122t2

WANTED—To purchase a two or three-room California house in Glendale or vicinity to be moved immediately. Name price and location. Address Box 77, Glendale Evening News. 122t2

WANTED — Women, Glendale Laundry. 118tf

WANTED—Adult family, with two sons recently returned from France, want furnished house, three bed-rooms, for period of one year. Address H, care News Office. 120t4

WANTED—Refined lady to do light housework and help mother with baby. Permanent work to right party. Apply No. 400 No. Isabel St., Glendale. 118t6*

LOST

LOST—Lady's small gold watch, vicinity Presbyterian Church. Reward. Phone Black 36. 123t1*

LOST—Gold Elgin watch with monogram on back. Return to B. Abbott at Glendale High School. Reward. 123t3*

STOLEN—Ford touring car with Gray & Davis self-starter, license No. 8771, engine No. 1555393. Car was taken from Hope St. entrance to J. W. Robinson's Jan. 24th. Liberal reward for information leading to its recovery. Mrs. C. W. Houston, 440 Myrtle. Tel. Gl. 457-W. 122t2

FOUND

FOUND—In street, child's toy. Owner may have same by inquiring at 417 Burchett St. 123t1

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—Calvin Whiting, 110 S. Brand. 88tf.

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—$800 Glendale lot for five-passenger auto. No junk. 218 N. Central Ave., Glendale. 123t6*

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two modern houses, 5-room, $15; 4-room, $10 per month. Call 439 S. Pacific Ave. Home 2224. 122tf

FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 71tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. $2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

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FIRE INSURANCE

Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co 109 S. Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

Personals

The Victory Hop Friday evening at Masonic Temple was a great success, fine music, a fine crowd and a good time.

Miss Amy Morrell, of Los Angeles, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Temple, of Orange street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Symons of San Pedro were week-end guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Goss of Harvard street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, of Hollywood, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Goss of 516 East Harvard street.

Leslie Patch, who has been in Arizona for several weeks, returned to Glendale last week and is at the home of his mother on North Belmont street.

Mrs. Theodore Pyle, who has resided at 108 Chestnut street, left Saturday evening for Eureka, Kansas, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Ella Christy, for an indefinite time.

The all-day meeting of Chapter L. of the P. E. O. at the home of Mrs. C. W. Burket on Harvard street was highly profitable for the Red Cross. Sixteen members were present and a large amount of sewing was accomplished.

George Mitchell, son of Alexander Mitchell, of Kenneth Road, is still in service at Camp Kearny, where he will remain until he completes an officers' training course and secures a commission, which will not be until February or March.

Philip W. Cole, son of F. E. Cole, of California avenue, was released from naval service at San Pedro about two weeks ago, but not discharged, being still listed in the Naval Reserve, subject to call. He is now driving a truck for the Union Ice Company, a concern for whom he worked formerly and who are very anxious to secure his services again.

Sam Wooley, who has been stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, and who is on the way to Camp Kearny to receive his discharge, passed through Los Angeles Sunday, and having a few hours off, came out to Glendale and called at the home of Mrs. F. W. Anderson, 126 N. Louise St. Mr. Wooley left on the 12 o'clock train for Camp Kearny and expects to come back to Glendale either Friday or Saturday of this week.

There is quite a soldier colony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grist on Brand boulevard. Their own son, Corporal George, returned recently from an eastern camp. Last Monday Corporal Albert G. Wheelon who has been in service overseas with an Anti-Aircraft Division and who was recently discharged at San Francisco, blew in. Friday Private W. N. Pierce, of the 144th Field Artillery (The Grizzlies), who reached San Francisco a week ago, and later received his discharge, reached Glendale and is now a guest in the home of his father-in-law. Corporal Wheelon will be here for a few days and will then go to Arizona to visit his mother.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB

An unusual program has been secured for the meeting of the Tuesday Afternoon Club which takes place tomorrow afternoon and which will be of special and timely interest because the speaker will be Dr. Alexander Kaun, a native Russian from Ukrania who is connected with the University of Chicago and who will speak on "Russian Realities." Clubs which he has addressed pronounce him an exteremely interesting orator. It is expected that Russian music will feature the program.

It is also announced that the annual donation of jellies, jams, etc., which the club makes to the charities it aids in supporting, will be received tomorrow. This usually takes place earlier in the season, but owing to the suspension of club meetings because of influenza, it has beep postponed. Each member is asked to bring a jar of preserved fruit or as much more as she feels able to spare, and an empty glass jar will be given her in exchange. The donation this year will be divided between the Children's Hospital and the King's Daughters' Day Nursery in Los Angeles.

DEATH OF JAMES D. HALE

James D. Hale passed away at 236 Tejunga avenue, Burbank, Cal., January 25, 1919, at 8 p. m. He had been a resident of California for 16 years and of Burbank for 10 years. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a Mason and the body will lie in state at Masonic Hall Tuesday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock. Funeral services will then take place at the grave in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, which will be conducted by Masonic Officials, and which will be in charge of Scovern, Letton & Frey.

IF Your clothes get greasy, dirty and shabby-looking, we'll fix them. Fifteen years' experience. Ask for our man to call. Good work and service. Phone: Glen. 207, Blue 220

GLENDALE DYE WORKS

OFFICE AND PLANT 135A S. BRAND BLVD.

SACRIFICIAL ALTARS

(Continued from Page 1)

hardship in token of loyalty to God, should have little to say about the ancient heathen.

"What a chapter has been written in the story of humanity in its sacrifices of the fruit of the field and the flock! Greek history tells of offering the result of years of labor in one day's slaying of a hecatomb. What a foolish and wasteful destruction of that which was meant to feed and serve mankind! But there was something noble in the great desire to rightly relate their lives to God, which was back of it all. And again the modern is likely to stand poorly in comparison with the ancient.

"But 'the days of this foolishness God winked at.' A better day came, and in one great act of sacrifice in death Christ ushered in the era of living sacrifice. He died a vicarious death to teach men and help them to live a vicarious life.

"The three outstanding requirements for the ancient sacrifices of death are of equal importance for the Christian Spiritual Sacrifices of living. They are that the sacrifice must be without blemish, that it must be definitely dedicated to divine sacrifice, and that it must be consumed in the offering. The modern Christian who would offer himself a living sacrifice must bear a moral character as free from blemish as the victims for the ancient altar.

"In the second place the common acts of life must be definitely dedicated to the service of God.

"And the offering must be consumed. The smoke went up from the burning altars of old. The energies of life were thus exhausted, but living sacrifice demands that the powers of hand and heads and heart be spent in holy deeds.

ATTENTION, CLUB MEMBERS

Mrs. Oliver O. Clark, chairman of the Philanthropic section of the Tuesday Afternoon Club requests that the club members bring their donations of jams, jellies and canned fruits for the Children's Hospital, the Day Nursery, etc., to the club meeting tomorrow afternoon. You will be given empty jars in exchange.

ALSACE

By LILLIAN DODGE-SCHMITT

Arise, ye sons of Alsace!
The embittered tyrant's gone.
Our tears, our sighs have vanished
As clouds before the dawn.
The dawn of freedom's gladness,
That turns our eyes toward home,
From fifty years of sadness
Oh, France, we come! We come!

Be glad ye hearts of Alsace!
The tricolor floats once more
Above each town and hamlet,
Each street and open door.
Without fear of foeman's hatred
The Marseillaise we sing
Our love, our faith most sacred
To thee, oh, France, we bring

Be true, Oh, soul of Alsace!
To that glorious hero band
Who braved Death's eternal shadows
To rescue this fair land.
No more we'll crouch and cower
'Neath the monster's iron fist!
O'er him, we see France tower
Her conqueror's brow sunkissed.

Rejoice! Ye sires of Alsace!
Whose silver heads once bowed
With spirits still undaunted
Beneath the German rod.
Her arrogant pride is shaken
Her ruin now we see,
Our chains, our bonds forsaken,
Oh, France, we come to Thee!

Ring out, ye bells of Alsace!
Ring glorious Freedom's chime!
Ring happy peals of gladness
Worthy of this sweet time.
Tell of the Allies dauntless courage!
Tell of America's helping hand
That brings us back, victorious
To France, our motherland!

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Examinations are to be held February 18th and February 20th under the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission for Nurseryman, Department of Forestry and for Assistant Psycopathic Parole Officer. The examinations take place at 8:30 a. m. on the dates mentioned. The first position of nurseryman will pay a salary of $90 to start and $95 after one year. Its duties will be to take care of nursery work in propagating, etc., under the County Forester.

The parole officer carries a salary of $100 to start and $110 after one year and its duties call for helpful and authoritative supervision over persons under observation or control of Court, to accompany patients committed to state or private institutions, etc.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION

"How about a jury for this automobile colliding case?"

"We're up a tree," said the lawyer on the other side.

"How so?"

"Well, a jury of motor owners will be as wise as all get out about an affair of this kind."

"True."

"While a jury of nonmotorists may soak the pair of us."

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGING—Done in Glendale, Mrs. L. B. Noble, 205 E. Harvard, or leave orders at Williams' Dry Goods Store. 119t8*

ARCH OF WOMANHOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

ambition because they would exert such a tremendous influence if they but had the proper ideals. He also quoted another who said: "Our girls are too easy. Anyone can attract them or claim their friendship." This, the pastor thought, a terrible thing to be said of any girl that she was "too easy." He added that girls can exert tremendous influence by setting up a high standard of principle and standing by it.

Under the head of the archstone, "Ambition," the pastor commended the young girl who was looking ahead and planning for the future and defended the girls charged with being "air-castle builders and dreamers." Even though she may be careless and doesn't pay quite enough attention to everyday life," said he, she THINKS. She uses memory and imagination and plans wonderful things. These girls find expression in their diaries and literary work and have contributed considerable to literature."

On the moral side of the arch, virtue and chastity were mentioned as elemental things in the life of woman. The pastor emphasized in various ways that "the girl has but one wall of defense, her virtue."

One young man had evidently taken to heart the criticism of his sex for lacking "pep" and for being inclined to overlook the sensible girls and instead lavish their attentions on the frivolous and stylish, for he got back with: "How can they holler to the boys about 'pep' when they don't show any themselves? Why don't they comb their hair up-to-date and fix up a little? It's no crime to look stylish, and it is no use for them to look and act like ancient grandmothers. Paint preserves a house, why not a girl?" Commenting on this the preacher declared it was up to the girl to be careful of her appearance, and neglect no reasonable means to be sweet and attractive, but to accomplish this result she need not look like a movie actress.

He also defended the girl against the charge of "wantonness and rudeness," insisting that the young girl of today is as ladylike as was the young girl of the past, that as a rule the young girl of today has a better conception of her virtues and obligations than her ancestor of a hundred years ago, but that the young woman cannot afford to cheapen herself by any act or gesture or improper form of dress. He read the charge of one young man that girls are inclined to be mock-modest and that girls who would not consciously dream of tempting men, nevertheless did it unconsciously by their form of dress." Many men," the pastor said, "would not agree with this and would say 'evil to him that evil thinketh,' but nevertheless to a certain extent the charge is true and the best of men are tempted sometimes by the extremes of modern dress affected by young women, and the dressmakers who encourage it are in league with the Devil."

In conclusion he declared the highest sphere to be attained in womanliness will be achieved by being true sisters, sweethearts, wives and mothers and that the arch of womanhood is crowned by Christian character. That combined with the other virtues will make the perfect woman. He then made an earnest appeal to young women to give themselves in sincerity to Christ.

MR. McBRYDE SUPPLIES

Mr. James F. McBryde, who recently received his discharge from the officers' training school at Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas, gave an address to the Young Business Men's Bible Class at the First M. E. Sunday School Sunday morning, in the absence of the class teacher, Prof. W. Darwin Root, who was detained at home.

Mr. McBryde's address was full of interest and was listened to with close attention by those present. Ralph Lusby, who recently returned from one of the camps, also spoke briefly.

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For The Spring Garden

GENUINE OREGON GROWN SEED POTATOES

Red Rose, White Rose, American Wonder

A FRESH STOCK OF PACKAGE AND BULK GARDEN SEEDS JUST RECEIVED.

Nuvida Fertilizer.

MAKE THE OLD LAWN LOOK LIKE NEW WITH A COAT OF THIS FERTILIZER

Feed. VALLEY SUPPLY CO. Fuel.

138 N. BRAND BLVD. PHONE GLEN. 537

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The influenza epidemic has brought out several facts of interest. The statement has been published that deaths have been twice as numerous in our country from the flu as deaths of our soldiers in the European war. Second, the amount of sickness and the number of persons sent to hospitals has been three times as large as the amount of sickness in the army.

Now it is a remarkable fact that the life insurance companies have met their death losses without a murmur and the taxpayer has put up nothing. The insurance carried by the United States government for the soldiers and sailors, while it is lower than by private companies, is paid by taxes and really takes the place of the pension system.

Under the social insurance scheme now being agitated the state would pay in case of non-employment from sickness and pay hospital, doctor and medicine bills. In other words, the taxpayer and industry foots the family bills.

During the past six months of the flu epidemic any state in the Union that would have tried to do that might have been bankrupted. Instead of $25,000,000, as was estimated annual cost in California for health and non-employment insurance, it would have cost $100,000,000 or more. Do the states and the nation want to add to the burdens of government burdens of epidemics and the doctor bills and lost time of those who have ailments?

SMALL NATIONS APPOINT COMMITTEEMEN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 27.—The delegates of nineteen small nations participating in the peace conference met this afternoon to select their representativs on the committees assigned to handle various problems of the conference.

PRESIDENT WILSON VISITS DEVASTATED REGION

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 27.—President Wilson returned to Paris today after spending Sunday in the devastated regions of France.

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received in the midst of such scenes of desolation and ruin," he said.

GERMANY TO SEND DELEGATES TO BERNE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Jan. 27.—Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, announced today that Germany has named three delegates to represent her at the national labor and Socialist conference to be held at Berne.

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A glowing mass of incandescent, radiant heat, for instant use in your fireplace. No flame, no smoke, no dirt, no odor.

Sunset 714. 112 W. Broadway Southern California Gas Company

ANCIENT STRONGARM MAN FOUNDED SPARTACUS GROUP

By CHARLES B. DRISCOLL
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Perhaps it's just as well to call them Sparts.

Just when we were learning to say bolsheviki, and were learning to give it about as universal an application as we used to give to camouflage before that sorely tried word was officially entombed by the Society for the Decent Burial of Hackneyed Words, along came these Germans, with their Schrecklichkeit and head cheese, and sprung Spartacus on us.

That was right in line with other unfair tactics, gas flame throwers, and ginger-bread saloon-fronts.

But now that we have Spartacus with us, what are we going to do about it?

"The Spartacus group," was the name the German ultra-radicals adopted when they first hung out their shingle in the blood-letting business. But that sort of name never would do. So, we have the papers, in their extremity, alluding to them variously as Spartacides, Spartacans, Spartacites, and Spartaci. Objection is made to the first-mentioned designation because it is very close to homocide, suicide, fratracide, insecticide, and such like occupations. There is not lacking a considerable party with claims that spartacism is all of that and more. But, the ending-cide, from the Latin, caedo, to kill, always kills whatever it is added to. Kills what it goes after, as it were. A homocide is a man-killer, a suicide is a self-killer, and an insecticide is an insect-killer. So, a Spartacide would be a Spartacus-killer. And that isn't what we want to say at all.

In the same way a Spartacusser might be accused of heaping profane invective upon a Spartacus and all his works, and a Spartacan might be suspected of being a mere subterfuge for tying a can on one end of Spartacus, and you can see very easily how a Spartacrat might be mixed up with an aristocrat.

Maybe it's just as well to call them Sparts, or just sparts, and thereby avoid complications.

The sparts take their name from a certain Mr. Spartacus, whose initials have been lost somewhere in the shuffle. He started life as a modest shepherd in Thrace, perhaps somewhere in what recently was European Turkey, during the century just preceding the birth of Christ. Think of going back that far for somebody to name your political party after!

The young Mr. Spartacus, tiring of keeping the night watches over his sheep, became a robber chief, the chroniclers say. They do not specify whether he stuck up banks, checked hats, or headed a packing industry. Anyway, he was a robber.

A Roman army, in the course of one of its boundary—rectifying expeditions, happened upon Spartacus and took him to Rome. The sport fans decided to match him against a much-touted gladiator recently imported from Asia, and for that purpose put him in a training camp for gladiators. He escaped as soon as he had learned the fundamentals of gladiating, and issued a declaration of independence, asserting that all slaves were thenceforth free. Whereupon every gentleman's slave began to put on airs, refused to pull the corks or polish the car any more, and, in short, started a revolt.

Under leadership of Spartacus the slaves captured most of Southern Italy, and held out for nearly three years against the best forces the Roman government could send against them. But at last they were beaten by an army under Lucullus, just as they were about to seize all the shipping board's ships and dash back to Thrace. Spartacus died with his men, leading a charge.

Such was the gentleman whom the German radicals have chosen as godfather of the revolution.

Liebknechterines, Liebneckkers, Liebnecktights, Liebnecktars, Liebnecrats, or something like that, would sound so much better!

HERE'S CITY THAT INVENTED H. C. L.

(By United Press)

TEHERAN, Persia, Jan. 2. (By Mail).—This old town claims the distinction of having invented the High Cost of Living.

It is alleged that war prices for food prevailed here before Cain delivered the first smashing blow in his Hunnish surprise attack upon that noted neutral, Abel. It must be true, for there is no other way of explaining the butter. Butter that must have been hoarded away in somebody's cellar back in those days of the beginning of things, is selling here now for $1.25 per pound. It would not exactly pass muster out in Iowa as "strictly fresh."

Flour, "Made in Persia," is selling for $55 a barrel, yet some stores, by means of mystic figuring, manage to sell Persian bread for 20 cents a pound. Coal sells for $50 a ton, though it is a local product, being transported from mines only 50 or 75 miles away. Donkeys furnish the transport. It is not known what the coal is used for. Perhaps it is burned in the temples instead of incense, as there is nothing too good for the good old Persian God.

Sugar brings $1 per pound, so taffy pulling parties are not much indulged in. Fairly good coffee may be bought for $1.80 a pound, and tea for $1.65. Flour from Europe, from which real bread may be made, is held at $160 a barrel, and soap, which is classed as an inexcusable luxury anyway, brings anything the merchant can get, many sales at $1 and more per cake being made to foreigners who imagine they have to have soap. A fairly good pair of shoes may be had for $25.

It still is possible to exist pretty cheaply if one has no objection to a constant diet of chicken and eggs. Chickens are produced locally in great quantities, and almost every city dweller has his own feathered flock, so chickens may be had in the market for 80 cents each, and eggs for 65 cents a dozen. Sheep, too, are plentiful and city broke, so mutton may be bought for 25 cents a pound. The sheep-producing rural folk find that it would take their whole flocks to buy shoes for the family, so they go shoeless and feast on mutton from sun to sun. The butter is too much revered for its age and power to be eaten by the proletariat.

Transportation facilities are scarcely ideal here, and this always has been given as the chief reason for the high cost of living. The war, of course, has furnished another good reason, and the Persian peddler has been as ready as the American butcher with that patriotic slogan, "It's on account of the war, you know." The Persian, too, shares with his American brethren that painful and embarrassing hesitancy to change suddenly to, "On account of the peace, you know," and compromises by saying nothing that except that it is terrible about the Bolsheviki and the dry weather.

Everything is carried long distances on donkeyback or by camel. An automobile in the streets of Teheran attracts as much attention as would a camel train operating on a New York or Chicago elevated line.

Persia once produced almost as many Persian rugs as Hoboken, N. J., but the war almost swept away the markets for these luxuries. Hence, the problem of unemployment has entered into the simple life of Teheran. Crops were bad last season. Americans, including the missionaries, have been active in distributing relief, by means of funds collected in America.

A POUND OF PREVENTION

Those who have paid small attention to the methods of the United States government in financing the war may not be exactly clear in their own minds as to the why of the next Liberty loan which will be called the Victory Loan.

No one was planning on the Germans quitting in 1918 instead of taking the knock-out punch in 1919. All our preparations were made for the great 1919 finale. The stage was set and the properties were ready. The Germans in the front line had discovered the unbeatable fighting qualities of our men, but the German general staff was moved to ask for peace for an additional reason.

As a final cure for German viciousness in 1919 we had assembled ready for the coming campaign more than ten tons of gas for every ton the Germans could make; a tank for every seventy-five feet of fighting front; batteries by the thousands, where we had but one before; aeroplanes in the same proportion and millions more men ready to start for Berlin. But this cure that had been mixed with the pestle of determjnation in the mortar of American industry became prevention.

The German general staff knew more about this cure than the American officers. The magnitude of the dose with the proved ability of the men who were to administer it decided the German staff that it was quitting time.

By ending the war in November, 1918, instead of in 1919, more than a half million American lives were saved. The coming Victory Loan is to pay for saving these lives and the fact that the bill will be heavy is because the pound of cure became a pound of prevention, instead of an ounce.

Everyone prefers to pay for prevention especially when it saves 500,000 lives and that's why there will be one more Liberty Loan.

WHY DOUGHBOY WEPT

(By United Press)

COBLENZ, Jan. 2. (By Mail).—There were tears in the eyes of the soldier. Such tears are rare, so when the Y. M. C. A. canteen worker, a young woman, saw the doughboy weeping her sympathy went out to him. She wondered what tragedy had broken down a strong man's natural self-control. He wasn't making a sound, just dropping silent tears. Could it be because the war had ended without his seeing fighting or—

"Has your buddy—died?" timidly suggested the Y. M. C. A. worker. She had seen more than one man shed tears for his buddy who wouldn't have done it for himself.

"Naw, said the Yank, rather crossly. "He's all right. He'll be along yowling for his supper in a minute." He lifted his handkerchief to his eyes again.

"Maybe you're just plain homesick?" asked the Y. M. C. A. woman, after a moment's hesitation. She hated to leave him in such obvious trouble.

"No, I ain't," he contradicted.

"Well, if there's nothing I can do, —"

"There's nothing anyone can do for me, lady," he said. "I'm in trouble, all right, but I guess I'll get over it. You see, we're havin' onions for supper tonight; and I'm doin' K. P."

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TWO AGES ACTIVE IN OLD PALESTINE

(By United Press)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 1. (By Mail).—The life of two periods, distant by many centuries, seems to flow along the roads that lead to this ancient city.

The camel, though he has done great things for the British forces, is losing his position as the main means of transport, and the natives driving their camels carrying huge packs of eastern merchandise, are passed by the big engines of the ever-growing British broadguage railway, at which the country people stare with open-mouthed astonishment. Then along will come an Assyrian or an Arab on his donkey or mule, his wife walking behind and carrying a great pack on her head. In this way they transport much stuff for many miles. Now they are smothered in dust from the great quantity of motor transport on the roads.

The five barley loaves and small fishes still have to feed a good many people in this country and women may still be seen grinding their scanty cup of corn between stones, but now with the introduction of good seed the country already is showing signs of vast improvement. Cotton is still made up into rough material in a primitive method on a kind of bow. With the new opportunities now opening up the old spinner is likely to be looking for another job.

Already in quite small towns you will see the name of well-known London firms. This has aroused the local shops to a kind of competition and all kinds of important signs over small shops, with hardly anything to sell, announce: "The London Stores, Stationary and Other Provisions," "The Uptodate Hosiery and Dry Goods Store," "The Manchester House," and many similar. It is doubtful if five per cent. of the prospective customers can read the signs.

Shepherds on the hills still tend their flocks, dressed in camel hair, and nightly fold them and light their camp fires to keep off the prowling jackals and hyenas. But in the future much of this rich land, now practically barren, is likely to receive the attention of the steam tractor.

Altogether, with the present means of transport by rail, the great improvement in the water supply and the rapid introduction of European methods and customs, it may be hoped a year or two of peace will change this country into a real "land of milk and honey."

TO DEMOBILIZE DOBBIN

LONDON, Jan. 15. (By Mail).—For sale: 750,000 army horses.

If anyone is in need of a horse there will be ample opportunities for securing one during the next few months.

The gee-gees are being demobilized. The strong old "working horse" who left his cart behind him to take up duties "over there" is coming back to his old job and a happy home. A considerable number will be required for the army of occupation, and the Belgian government is being provided with 50,000 animals, but there still remain three-quarters of a million to dispose of, and sales will be held at regular intervals all over Great Britain, so as to ensure proper distribution. Each animal will have his ration card with him.

FUTURE BLISS

Two out-state monument dealers chanced to meet on the rear platform of a street car, and they were soon talking shop. After they had discussed designs and inscriptions for several blocks, one of the dealers happened to notice that a negro passenger was listening to the conversation with apparent interest.

Turning to the negro, the dealer asked:

"You seem to be interested in tomb-stones. What do you want on your grave?"

"Say, boss," replied the negro, "I don't want none of them stonemarkers. When I die I want 'em to plant a watermelon vine on my grave and then let the glorious juice soak through."—Indianapolis News.

JOHNNY KNEW

Last summer little Johnny paid his first visit to a farm. All his life he had lived in the heart of a great city, and when he suddenly came in sight of a haystack he stopped and gazed earnestly at what appealed to him as a new brand of architecture.

"Say, Mr. Smith," he remarked to the farmer, pointing to the haystack, "why don't they have doors and windows in it?"

"Doors and windows!" smiled the farmer. "That ain't a house, Johnny, that's hay."

"Don't try to josh me, Mr. Smith!" was the scornful rejoinder of the city boy. "Don't you suppose that I know that hay don't grow in lumps like that?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE RULING PASSION

"I've just had some good news," said Bearnstean, upon meeting his friend, Mr. Abrahams. "My son, Solly, has got a commission in the army."

"Go on," replied Abrahams, rubbing his hands; "how much?"—Tid-Bits.

HIS BATTLE NOT ONE OF CHOICE

In the sick bay of the transport Manchuria, which docked yesterday at Hoboken, was found Sergeant Sickand, of 3004 Cheltenham place, South Chicago. He is of the 13th United States Marines.

"Were you wounded?" inquired a reporter, scenting a story, since marines are usually "hot stuff."

"You just bet your life I was wounded," declared the sergeant sadly, but with emphasis.

"Badly?"

"I've been in the hospital four months."

"What battle?"

"Civil War."

"Huh?"

"I was an M. P.—military policeman, you know. Didn't want to be, but had to be."

"Yes?"

"Well, I arrested four regulars."

A REAL OPTIMIST

"The baldheaded man who just went out is the greatest optimist I ever met," said the druggist.

"That so?" asked the customer.

"Yes," replied the druggist. "When I guaranteed my brand of hair restorer he bought a bottle and bought a comb and brush because he figured he'd need them in a few days."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED

Small boy (handing grocer two cents):—"I want two cents' worth of bananas."

"We have no bananas," said the grocer, not wanting to monkey with two cents.

"What's them," said the boy pointing to a bunch of bananas.

"Pineapples," the grocer replied.

"Well, gimme two cents' worth of pineapples."—Boys' Life.

What was formerly one of the prettiest chateaus in Sermaize-les-Bains, France, is now the Anglo-American Surgical Hospital, an institution which provides for the civilian population of that place. The owner turned the building and grounds over to the American Red Cross and the Society of Friends and the equipment of a modern hospital was installed within a few months. There are two American Red Cross nurses on duty there.

AT DINNER

"Don't serve my husband any pie, please."

"Why not?" asked the astonished hostess.

"He's a movie comedian. He knows table manners but you can't trust him with pie."

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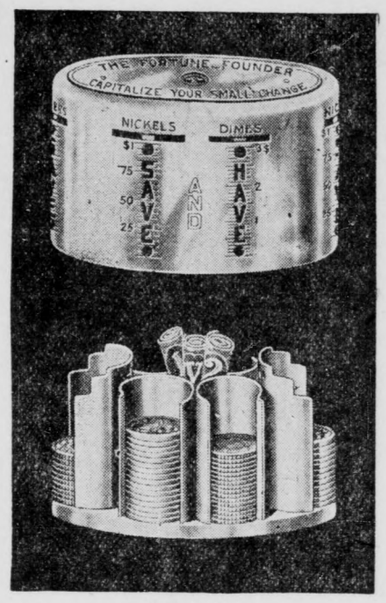

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HUN HATE PLAINLY SHOWN

How the Germans regarded us in the period of the war with Spain is set forth by Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-ambassador to Germany, in his autobiography published by the Century company.

"On my settling down to the business of the embassy (1897-1903)" he writes, "it appeared that the changes in public sentiment since my former stay as minister, eighteen years before, were great indeed. At that time German feeling was decidedly friendly to the United States. But all this was now changed. * * * During the Spanish war it was especially virulent, their newspapers being full of statements and arguments to show that corruption was the main characteristic of our government, cowardice of our army and navy, and hypocrisy of our people. * * * Various newspapers in Germany charged our government with a wonderful assortment of high crimes and disdemeanors; but, happily, in their eagerness to cover us with obloquy, they frequently refuted each other.

"Thus they one day charged us with having prepared long beforehand to crush Spain and to rob her of her West Indian possessions, and the next day they charged us with plunging into war suddenly, recklessly, utterly careless of consequences. One moment they insisted that American sailors belonged to a deteriorated race of mongrels and could never stand against pure-blooded Spanish sailors; and the next moment that we were crushing the noble navy of Spain by brute force. Various presses indulged in malignant prophecies; the Americans would find Spain a very hard nut to crack; Spanish soldiers would drive the American mongrels into the sea; when Cervera got out his fleet the American fleet would slink away; American ships, built under a regime of corruption; would be found furnished with sham plating, sham guns and sham supplies of every sort. * * * Against President McKinley every sort of iniquity was charged. One day he was an idiot; another day the most cunning of intriguers; at one moment an overbearing tyrant anxious to rush into war; at another a coward fearing war."

DEMANDS THAT ARE REVOLUTIONARY

A radical at the Chicago labor convention said: "We will stop every wheel in the land and make the country look like an Arizona desert."

A fund of a million dollars was ordered raised to secure the release of Mooney and Billings, convicted anarchists serving life sentences.

W. F. Dunn, the Butte radical labor leader, said of the universal strike to take place July 4: "This general strike is revolution. It strikes at the power of the courts."

In the three hours' debate President Wilson's name was hissed and the Fourth of July was sneeringly referred to as "the master's holiday."

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